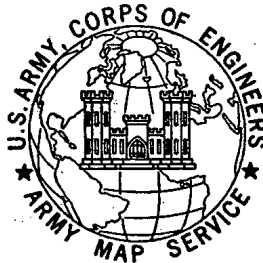


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ARMY MAP SERVICE TRANSLATION

FRONTERA PERUANO-BRASILEIRA ENTRE EL YAVARI Y EL YAVARIJA • ACTA
Peru
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THE PERUVIAN-BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE YAVARI AND THE YAVARIJA
• AGREEMENT
Peru
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E. AIKIN

APRIL 1965

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The Peruvian-Brazilian Boundary between the Yavari and
the Yavarija
Agreement

P. 1

On September 12, 1927, when H. E. Augusto B. Leguia was President of Peru and H. E. Doctor Washington Luis Pereyra de Souza President of Brazil, there met in conference at the headquarters of the Brazilian Commission in the city of Belem, capital of Para Province, the following members of the Peruvian-Brazilian Joint Boundary Demarkation Commission: Lt Col Roberto Lopez, Commander; Major Gerardo Dianderas and Lt Francisco Cebreros Perez, aides; Sanitation Corps Captain Modesto Rodriguez Borja, M.D., serving as secretary; and the Brazilian contingent Rear-Admiral Antonio Alves Ferreyra da Silva, Commander; Commander Braz Dias de Aguiar, Ass't, Commander; Lieutenants Alfredo de Miranda Rodrigues, Amaury Sadock de Frietas and Garcia d'Avila Pires e Albuquerque and Navy Lieutenant Arthur Bustament de Albuquerque, Aides; Army 1st Lieutenant Alfredo Luna, Commander of the unit, serving also as aide; Civil Engineer Odilon Borges de Carvalho, Rubens Nelson Alves and Renato Junqueira Ferreyra da Silva, aides; Dr. Miguel Jose de Almeida Pernambuco Filho, secretary and stock clerk; to compare the two copies of the general frontier map as established by the treaty of 8 September 1909, and proceed to the description of this same boundary starting at the mouth of the Yaverija stream, a right bank tributary of the Acre river and ending at the main headwaters of the Yavary river. They sat down to study and compare the two copies of the general map of the boundary, at the scale of 1:300,000, one from the Peruvian Commission and the other from the Brazilian, were checked

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by all the members on the Joint Commission, since both of them faithfully represented the work done in common by this Joint Commission to demarcate the whole border from the point in the bed of the Acre river opposite the mouth of the Yaverija stream, its right bank affluent, to the main headwaters of the river Yaquirona or Upper Yavary, to implement the Boundary Treaty of 8 September 1909, so that both copies were approved and signed by the chiefs of the Peruvian and Brazilian Commissions, and they then went ahead to describe the boundary, that had just been demarcated in keeping with the aforementioned boundary treaty, in keeping with the instructions contained in the protocol signed in Rio de Janeiro on 19 April 1913. This boundary starts at the point in the Acre (Aquiry) river bed, opposite the mouth of the Yaverija stream, its right bank affluent, the same point where the Peruvian-Bolivian border starts. To use as reference markers for this point the two already existing there were approved and adopted: the Peruvian one erected at Inapari, on the right bank of the Acre river and the left one of the Yaverija stream by the Commission that demarcated the boundary between Peru and Bolivia, using that point as a reference signal, and the Brazilian marker, erected on the left bank of the Acre river, near the shiringal Paraguassu barracks, in 1912, by the Joint Brazilian-Bolivian Commission to mark the same point that also marks the end of the Brazilian-Bolivian boundary. The Peruvian-Brazilian Joint Commission fixed the following coordinates for the two markers, with the longitude obtained by wireless telegraphy; the Brazilian marker latitude $10^{\circ}56'35.21''$ and the longitude $69^{\circ}34'9.28''$; the Peruvian marker $10^{\circ}56'38.35''$, longitude $69^{\circ}34'35.55''$. The Brazilian marker, numbered 1, stands 233.42 m from the point in the Acre river bed, with a true bearing of $67^{\circ}14'02''$ NW; the Peruvian one, #2,

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is 582.30 m away with a true bearing of $89^{\circ}23'43''$ SW of the same point. The geographic coordinates of the starting point of the Peruvian-Brazilian border are latitude $10^{\circ}56'38.15''$ S and $69^{\circ}34'16.37''$ W of Greenwich. From this point the boundary follows the river bed down to the spot called Formadores at the confluence of the two main branches of the Acre River, and leaving the southern one, the White river, it continues along the northern one, the main stream, to its headwaters, the source of the Acre River, at the geographic coordinates of $10^{\circ}56'05.44''$ and $70^{\circ}31'46.89''$. The headwaters are marked by a reference post, 42.2 m away in the true bearing $85^{\circ}27'18''$ SE, and this marker, #3, was placed at a point with an elevation of 356 m with the geographic coordinates $10^{\circ}56'05.35''$ and $70^{\circ}31'48.28''$. The stretch of the Acre River from the mouth of the Yaverija river to its chief source extends for 167 km, 514.47 m. From these headwaters the boundary runs in a straight line for 12 km, 336.12 m. in a true bearing $53^{\circ}33'47.33''$ SW till it meets the intersection of the $11^{\circ}00'00''$ S parallel with the meridian of the main headwaters of the Shambucayo river, a left bank affluent of the Purus river. At this point marker #4 was erected, with the geographic coordinates $11^{\circ}00'00''$ S and $70^{\circ}37'15.18''$, and an elevation of 325.9 m. From this marker the boundary runs north to the main headwaters of the Shambucago river, corrected to the meridian of the headwaters, along which the following markers occur: #5 at $10^{\circ}54'38.68''$, altitude 284.2m; #6, $10^{\circ}49'17.36''$, altitude 317.4 m, 1144 m south of the intersection of the meridian and the right bank of the Santa Amelia ravine; #7, at $10^{\circ}48'40.1''$ at the intersection of the meridian with the right bank of the Santa Amelia ravine, an affluent

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of the Abismo gorge, that is a right bank affluent of the Yaco river; #8, at 10°42'53.33", at an altitude of 278.4 m, at the intersection of the meridian with the right bank of the Yaco River, standing 201.13 m south of its bank since there is a flood plain there; #9 at 10°40'1.47", at an altitude of 339 m., at the intersection of the meridian with the Moa ravine, a left bank affluent of the Yaco River; #10 at 10°35'54.73", at an elevation of 308 m.; #11 at 10°30'26.87" and an elevation of 309.7 m., raised 180 m south of the right bank of the Pumogali, a right bank affluent of the Chandles river; #12 at 10°28'49.15", altitude 306.9 m.; #13, at 10°21'46.15", altitude 260.1 m., at the intersection of the meridian and the right bank of the Chandles; #14, at 10°13'41.47", altitude 327.8 m.; #15, at 10°05'43.62", elevation 261.3 m.; #16 9°57'40.5", altitude 281.1 m.; #17 at the headwaters of the Shambuyaco, at an elevation of 323.9 m., with the geographic coordinates 9°49'41.09", 70°37'15.18" - this longitude naturally being the same as all the other markers on that meridian. The meridian arc for the headwaters of the Shambuyaco river, lying between the headwaters and the 11°S parallel is 129 km 618 m. long and is marked by 14 markers. From the headwaters there the border follows the bed of the Shambuyaco river to the confluence with the river Purus where the Brazilian reference marker #18 was set up on the right bank of the two rivers to mark the mouth of the Shambuyaco river, at 09°33'30.8" and 70°36'03.88", with an elevation of 197.6 m. The Peruvian marker was not established at the same confluence on the left bank of the Shambuyaco river, because of the constant floods there, and so a reference marker #19 was set up in Peruvian territory on the left bank of the Purus

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river, slightly below the confluence, at $09^{\circ}33'14.24''$, and $70^{\circ}36'17.34''$. The Brazilian marker stands 534.51 m away at a true bearing of $08^{\circ}39'51''$ NW of the point just surveyed. Since the north is subject to being flooded and the Peruvian markers is 1085.29 m., with a bearing $17^{\circ}46'54.20''$ NW of the point where it would have been set up, if the nature of the terrain had allowed it. The course of the border across the Shambucayo river, from the headwaters to the mouth is 60,444.95 km. From the mouth of the river the border follows the Purus river down for 52,979 km., to the mouth of the Santa Rosa or Curinaba river, its left bank affluent, where we have the Brazilian reference marker installed at the confluence, on the left bank of the S. Rosa at 335 m., with a line bearing of $27^{\circ}01'40''$ NE of the point where it should have been, near the mouth, if the terrain there had not been reached by floods and the Peruvian marker had not been placed at this confluence on the right bank of the Santa Rosa, because the terrain was floodable and there was no stable ground available. This Brazilian marker at the mouth of the Santa Rosa, because numbered 20, has an elevation of 194.4 m., with geographic coordinates $09^{\circ}25'17.1''$ and $70^{\circ}29'54.04''$. The border continues from the mouth of the Santa Rosa along the bed of this river to its main headwaters, where marker 21 was set up, at an altitude of 382.80 m., with geographic coordinates: $09^{\circ}51'13.72''$ and $71^{\circ}07'59.93''$. The length of this border river is 158,342.59 km. From the headwaters of the Santa Rosa the border follows a straight line 120 m. in a true bearing of $48^{\circ}30'$ NW to the nearest part of the headwaters on the watershed between the water flowing into the Envira river from that into the Curanja (Curumaha) and other left bank tributaries of the Purus R. From that point, the northernmost along the divide, which

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is perfectly defined by the marker of the headwaters of the river, the border continues southward along the divide to the point where it meets the 10° S parallel. This section of the divide is provided with the following markers: #22, 284.2 m. in height, with geographic coordinates of 09°55'12.85" and 71°11'93"; #23, with an elevation of 304.7 m. and the coordinates 09°59'46.93", 71°15'13.27"; #24, erected at 9°59'8.69", longitude 71°19'21.48" and an altitude of 296.7; #25, marking the intersection of the divide and the 10°00' parallel at 71°22'38.70", at an altitude of 70°724.1'. This stretch is 324.1 m. This Envira-Purus section of the divide is 51,487.55 km in length. By adding to this figure the 120 m. from the headwaters of the Santa Rosa to the divide, we get 51,607.55 km, for the part of the divide bordered on the north by the headwaters already mentioned and on the south by 10° S parallel. From marker #25 the borders runs west along the same parallel to its intersection with the divide between the streams into the Upper Purus on the west and those into the same river in the north, with the headwaters of the Tarahuaca and the Jordan on the Brazil side and Piquerquco and Torolluc in Peru. This 10° S parallel arc, bordered on the East by Marker #25 is marked with the following markers: #26, with an altitude of 311.2 m marks the intersection, and marks the intersection of the parallel with the left bank of the main branch of the Turnaya gulch; on the left bank of the Yaminaqua which in turn is a right bank affluent of the Envira River. #27, with a longitude of 71°35'07.89" and an altitude of 276.9 m., marking the intersection of the parallel with the right bank of the Riosinho, a right bank tributary of the Envira; #28, with a longitude of 71°43'9.21" and an altitude of 318.0, at the intersection of the parallel with the left edge of the Mayor Dantas ravine, on the left bank of the Riosinho; #29, with 71°50'13.84" and 284.2 elevation, on the

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left bank of the Envira, due west and 607.1 m from the intersection of the parallel with the edge of the ravine, stands here as a reference marker, instead of being on the river bank that is subject to flooding; #30, with a longitude of $71^{\circ}58'14.71''$ and an altitude of 287.6 m., marks the intersection of the parallel with the left edge of the Prainha gorge, on the right bank of the Progreso ravine; #31, with a longitude of $72^{\circ}01'26.1''$ and an altitude of 290.7 m, marking the intersection of the parallel with the left edge of the Progreso ravine on the left bank of the Envira river; #32, at a longitude of $72^{\circ}10'49.63''$, and an altitude of 382.8 m., at the intersection of the parallel with the divide between the water flowing west to the Yurua and that into the same river on the north. The arc of the 10° S parallel, with the alignment just described, is 88,034.66 km. in length. From marker 32 the boundary follows the divide we have just mentioned to the headwaters of the river Breu, a right bank tributary of the Yurua River. On this divide the following markers have been set: #33, at an altitude of 398.6 m., with the geographic coordinates $09^{\circ}54'34.04''$, $72^{\circ}09'58.65''$; #34, at $09^{\circ}48'41.94''$, $72^{\circ}09'18.95''$, and an altitude of 398.11 m.; #35, at an altitude of 379.3 m., and the coordinates $09^{\circ}45'52.06''$, $72^{\circ}14'05.82''$; #36, marking the northernmost point of the boundary on the divide, serves also as the reference mark of the headwaters of the Breu R., on the slope of the same divide at 99 m., with a bearing 66° SW of the marker. That marker, whose altitude is 374.7 m., has the coordinates $9^{\circ}41'34.98''$, $72^{\circ}15'04.46''$. The stretch of divide that we have just described is 64,181.5 m., long, and this, added to the 99 m., from the northern tip of the divide to the headwaters of the Breu river, gives 64,280.5 km., the extent of the section of the boundary from the 10° S parallel to these headwaters. Thence the boundary continues down the bed of the Breu

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to its confluence with the Yurua, where on the right banks of the two rivers we get the Brazilian reference marker 37 at an altitude of 212.1 m., with the geographic coordinates $9^{\circ}24'42.01''$, and $72^{\circ}43'18.78''$; the Peruvian marker could not be set at the same confluence on the left bank of the Breu, since the spot is very low and easily flooded. The Brazilian marker was set at a point true east and 296.47 m from the mouth of the Breu river, and it thus offers the great advantage of being a fixed point for the parallel passing through the river mouth. The length of the Breu river that forms the boundary from its main headwaters to its mouth, is 133,493.1 m. The main marker for the mouth of the Breu into the Yurua has these geographic coordinates: $9^{\circ}24'42.01''$, $72^{\circ}43'28.5''$. From the mouth of the Breu the boundary runs west along the parallel through the river mouth, intersecting the Yurua river a bit farther up and leaving on the Brazil side the small area, bounded on one side by the parallel, from the mouth of the Breu to the intersection with Yurua, for 1,259.62 m., and on the other side, by the right bank of the Yurua river, between the two ends of this line. The intersection of this parallel with the right bank of the Yurua was marked by #38, whose geographic coordinates are $9^{\circ}24'42.01''$ and $72^{\circ}44'08.89''$. The intersection of the parallel with the left bank of the Yurua was left unmarked because the spot is very low and subject to flooding. As the boundary continues west we have the following markers on that parallel: #39 at the intersection of the parallel with the left bank of the Arara river, a left bank affluent of the Yurua, at $72^{\circ}48'12.57''$, and an altitude of 222.3 m.; #30, at the intersection of the parallel with the right bank of the R. Amonea, a left bank affluent of the Yurua, having an altitude of 219.5 m., and the longitude $72^{\circ}59'01.44''$; #41, at $73^{\circ}12'42.83''$, altitude 263.2 m., marking the intersection of the parallel

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P. 8 of the Breu river mouth with the divide between the Ucayali and the Yurua. The section of the border along the parallel through the mouth of the Breu, is 53,507.81 m. in length. From marker 41, at the southernmost tip of the border strip along the Ucayali-Yurua divide, the Peruvian-Brazilian boundary line runs north, along the same divide to the headwaters of the Yaveri river. Besides the last marker named, the following others were set along the Ucayali-Yurua divide: #42, at 293.6 m, with the geographic coordinates $9^{\circ}19'18.48''$, and $73^{\circ}08'21.51''$; #43, at $9^{\circ}14'40.14''$, $73^{\circ}05'11.72''$, with an altitude of 277.3 m.; #44, at 258.9 elevation and having geographic coordinates $9^{\circ}12'23.51''$ and $73^{\circ}00'26.86''$; #45, whose coordinates are $9^{\circ}08'53.67''$ and $73^{\circ}58'17.77''$, and its altitude 258.4 m.; #46 at $9^{\circ}03'49.08''$, $72^{\circ}56'31.42''$ and the altitude 215.1 m., at the intersection of the divide with the San Benedicto-Cayanya bayou that joins the Amonea, a left bank tributary of the Yurua with the Cayanya, a right bank tributary of the Ucayali; #47, at an elevation of 261.9 m., with the geographic coordinates $8^{\circ}58'54.18''$, $72^{\circ}57'34.76''$; #48, whose coordinates are $8^{\circ}54'48.59''$ and $73^{\circ}01'26.69''$, and its altitude 275.9 m; #49, at $8^{\circ}50'27.19''$, $73^{\circ}04'54.75''$, and an altitude of 244.7 m; #50 at an altitude of 293.5 m, $8^{\circ}45'34.47''$, $73^{\circ}08'17.57''$; #51, with geographic coordinates $8^{\circ}41'39.57''$, $73^{\circ}10'33.86''$, and an altitude of 301 m; #52, with 279 m, $8^{\circ}41'14.43''$ and $73^{\circ}14'52.25''$; #53, at $8^{\circ}40'9.82''$, $73^{\circ}16'32.86''$, at the intersection of the divide with the 398.8 m extension cut by the Commission to connect the headwaters of the Ouro Preto and Shaguanya rivers whose waters flow respectively into the Yurua and the Ucayali; #54, at $8^{\circ}38'11.58''$, $73^{\circ}18'6.61''$, elevation 286 m; #55, with a latitude of $8^{\circ}34'43.42''$, $73^{\circ}20'29.1''$, elevation 467 m; #56, at $8^{\circ}28'35.3''$, $73^{\circ}19'56.69''$, elevation 495 m.; #57 with a latitude of $8^{\circ}28'2.21''$, longitude $73^{\circ}23'40.1''$, elevation 295 m; #58, at $8^{\circ}24'43.56''$,

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73°26'0.67", elevation 301.94 m; #59, with 8°22'45.48", 73°29'23.63", altitude 273.37 m; #60, at 8°20'3.08", 73°32'16.08" and elevation 270.8 m; #61, at 8°15'20.73", 73°33'2.34", elevation 234.6 m, not far from the intersection of the divide and the old Aquinyaco-Repaya bayou; #62, at 8°15'13.86", 73°33'11.84", altitude 222.1 m, at the intersection with the bayou connecting the Aquinyaco and Repaya rivers, the first in the Yurua valley and the other in that of the Ucayali; #63, at 8°12'23.68", 73°35'42.9", 238.2 altitude; #64, with 8°07'48.45", 73°35'21.02", elevation 578.3 m.; #65, 8°03'24.35", 73°38'0.25", elevation 505.6 m.; #66, at 08°00'28.1", 73°40'33.49", elevation 307.9, nine kilometers from the intersection of the divide the old bayou connecting the Peruvian waters of the Utiquinia to the Brazilian ones of the Monaico; #67, 7°57'36.2", 73°43'21.92", elevation 284.1 m.; #68, at 7°54'54.71", 73°45'32.12", elevation 295.2; #69, with 7°51'39.26", 73°46'1.94", 301.7 m; #70, at 7°51'14.51", 73°41'43.66", elevation 303.6' #71, 7°46'21.8", 73°41'33.92", elevation 460 m.; #72, 7°43'55.29", 73°45'19.55" and altitude of 274.00 m.; #73, 7°42'45.88", 73°49'32.24", and altitude 207 m.; #74, at 7°40'16.01", 73°52'22.6" and altitude 192 m.; #75, 7°36'46.95", 73°55'21.9", and the elevation 276.3 m; #76, 07°32'36.39", 73°59'20", altitude, 285 m.; #77, 7°29'12.58", 73°55'55.88", altitude 269 m.; #78, at 07°28'34.2", 73°56'29.81", altitude 279.2 m.; #79, 7°21'42.86", 73°56'32.17' altitude 274.3 m.; #80, 7°22'53.31"; 73°52'35.67", elevation 266.1 m., at the intersection of the divide with the old bayou connecting the Tapiche, right bank tributary of the Ucayali with the Brazilian gorge Remon, on the Moa river; #81, 7°20'37.68", 73°47'38.83" and elevation 394 m.; #82, 7°19'43.78", 73°43'05.54", elevation 514.2 m.; #83, 7°14'29.31", 73°42'56.49", and elevation 582 m.; #84, 7°10'26.95", 73°45'33.76", elevation 609.5 m.; #85, 555.6 elevation

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and geographic coordinates $7^{\circ}06'55.96''$, $73^{\circ}48'04.91''$, marking the high point in the Ucayali-Yavaru divide very close to the main headwaters of the Yaquirana or Upper Yavary river. The marker is located 153.35 m., at a bearing $7^{\circ}49'50.64''$ SE of the spring, and finally #86, the reference point for the main headwaters of the Yaquirana or Upper Yavary, is in Peruvian territory only 78.74 m, and a true bearing of $52^{\circ}34'14.88''$ NW of the headwaters mentioned. It was not fixed at the headwaters proper, since it is on a stone fastened to the steep side of the watershed, from which the water falls in drops. The coordinates of the reference point are $7^{\circ}06'49.46''$, $73^{\circ}48'6.27''$, and its altitude 426.5 m. The main headwaters of the Yaquirana, at this marker, are at 409.7 m above sea level, and the geographic coordinates are $7^{\circ}06'51.02''$, $73^{\circ}48'04.23''$. The section of the border on the Ucayali-Yurua divide, from its intersection with the Breu river parallel to the main headwaters of the Yaquirana or a Upper Yavary is 592,924.39 m long. All the latitudes and longitudes listed in this report are south and west of Greenwich. The boundary that has just been described is marked with 86 markers, 80 of which are of galvanized iron, set in concrete pillars, and only 6, second-rate ones, are of non-rusting wood, set in concrete bases, as specified in the decree establishing all these markers, where they are all minutely described. The wooden markers are the ones numbered 7, 9, 12, 30 33, and 62 in this report. The total extent of the boundary from the mouth of the Yaverija to the headwaters of the Yaquirana or Upper Yavary, as stipulated in the 9 September 1909 treaty is 1,593,895.89 km.

With all the members of the Joint Demarcation Commission in agreement and all the business completed that the present conference was to handle, the conference was adjourned.

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As a permanent record the secretaries prepared the present report, on two languages, Portuguese and Spanish, which were read, approved and signed by the present members of the Joint Commission.

P. 12

Peruvian-Brazilian Boundary Markers in the Yavary-Acre-Yaverijn Sector

<u>Marker</u>	<u>S. Latitude</u>	<u>W. Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
1	10°56'35"21	69°34'09"28	
2	10 56 38 35	69 34 33 55	
3	10 56 05 33	70 31 48 28	356.5
4	11 00 00 00	70 37 15 18	325.9
5	10 54 38 68	70 37 15 18	284.2
6	10 49 17 36	70 37 15 18	317.4
7	10 48 40 10	70 37 15 18	
8	10 42 53 33	70 37 15 18	278.4
9	10 40 01 47	70 37 15 18	339
10	10 35 54 73	70 37 15 18	308
11	10 30 26 87	70 37 15 18	309.7
12	10 28 49 15	70 37 15 18	306.9
13	10 21 46 15	70 37 15 18	260.1
14	10 13 41 47	70 37 15 18	327.8
15	10 05 43 62	70 37 15 18	261.3
16	09 57 40 05	70 37 15 18	281.1
17	09 49 41 09	70 37 15 18	323.9
18	09 33 30 80	70 36 03 88	197.6
19	09 33 14 24	70 36 17 34	
20	09 25 17 10	70 29 54 04	194.4

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<u>Marker</u>	<u>S. Latitude</u>	<u>W. Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
21	09°51'13"72	71°07'59"93	382.8
22	09 55 12 85	71 11 14 91	294.2
23	09 57 46 93	71 15 13 27	304.7
24	09 59 08 69	71 19 21 48	296.7
25	10 00 00 00	71 22 38 70	324.1
26	10 00 00 00	71 25 55 00	311.2
27	10 00 00 00	71 35 07 89	276.9
28	10 00 00 00	71 43 09 21	318
29	10 00 00 00	71 50 13 84	284.2
30	10 00 00 00	71 58 14 71	287.6
31	10 00 00 00	72 01 26 10	290.7
32	10 00 00 00	72 10 49 63	382.8
33	09 54 34 04	72 09 58 65	398.6
34	09 48 41 94	72 09 18 95	398.11
35	09 45 52 06	72 14 05 82	379.3
36	09 41 34 98	72 15 04 46	374.7
37	09 24 42 01	72 43 18 78	212.1
38	09 24 42 01	72 44 08 89	
39	09 24 42 01	72 48 12 57	222.3
40	09 24 42 01	72 59 01 44	219.5
41	09 24 42 01	73 12 42 83	263.2
42	09 19 18 48	73 08 21 51	293.6
43	09 14 40 14	73 05 11 72	277.3
44	09 12 23 51	73 00 26 86	258.9
45	09 08 53 67	72 58 17 77	258.4

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<u>Marker</u>	<u>S. Latitude</u>	<u>W. Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
46	09°03'49"08	72°56'31"42	215.1
47	08 58 54 18	72 57 34 76	261.9
48	08 54 48 59	73 01 26 69	275.9
49	08 50 27 19	73 04 54 75	244.7
50	08 45 34 47	73 08 17 57	293.3
51	08 41 39 47	73 10 33 86	301
52	08 41 14 43	73 14 52 25	279
53	08 40 09 82	73 16 32 82	
54	08 38 11 58	73 18 06 61	286
55	08 34 43 42	73 20 29 10	467
56	08 28 35 30	73 19 36 69	495
57	08 28 02 21	73 23 40 01	295
58	08 24 43 56	73 26 00 67	301.94
59	08 22 45 48	73 29 23 63	273.37
60	08 20 03 08	73 32 16 08	270.8
61	08 15 20 73	73 33 02 34	234.6
62	08 15 13 86	73 33 11 84	222.1
63	08 12 23 68	73 35 42 90	238.2
64	08 07 48 45	73 35 21 02	378.3
65	08 03 24 35	73 38 00 25	505.6
66	08 00 23 10	73 40 33 49	307.9
67	07 57 36 26	73 43 21 92	284.1
68	07 54 54 71	73 45 32 12	295.2
69	07 51 39 26	73 46 01 94	301.7
70	67 51 14 51	73 41 43 66	303.6

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<u>Marker</u>	<u>S. Latitude</u>	<u>W. Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
71	07°46'21"80	73°41'33"92	460
72	07 43 55 29	73 45 19 55	274
73	07 42 45 88	73 49 32 24	207
74	07 40 16 01	73 52 22 60	192
75	07 36 46 95	73 55 21 91	276.3
76	07 32 36 39	73 59 20 73	285
77	07 29 12 58	73 55 55 88	269.4
78	07 24 34 20	73 56 29 81	279.2
79	07 21 42 86	73 56 32 17	274.3
80	07 22 53 31	73 52 35 67	266.1
81	07 20 37 68	73 47 38 83	394.6
82	07 19 43 78	73 43 05 54	514.2
83	07 14 29 31	73 42 56 49	582.8
84	07 10 26 95	73 45 33 76	609.4
85	07 06 55 96	73 48 04 91	515.6
86	07 06 49 46	73 48 06 27	426.5

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ARMY MAP SERVICE TRANSLATION

**ACTA DE LA FIJACION DEL MARCO DEFINITIVO EN LA MARGEN
DERECHA DEL RIO YAVARI:**

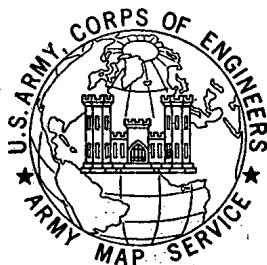
**Peru
1874**

Pages 16-19

**AGREEMENT FIXING THE OFFICIAL BOUNDARY ON THE RIGHT
BANK OF THE YAVARI RIVER**

**Peru
1874**

Pages 16-19



**Prepared by
LIBRARY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
ARMY MAP SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

E. AIKIN

APRIL 1965

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Agreement fixing the Official Boundary on the Right Bank of the Yavari

River: the boundary between the Republic of Peru and the Kingdom of Brazil and the southernmost point on that river that has been reached by the joint boundary commission.

1874

On the 14th of March of the Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ the 1874th, the 43rd of the Republic of Peru and the 53rd of the independence of Brazil, when H. E. Manuel Pardo was President of Peru and H. M. Dom Pedro II the Constitutional Emperor and Permanent Defender of the Empire of Brazil:

The members of the Joint Commission named by the two governments met to demarcate the boundary of the respective nations named above, at the headwaters of the Yavari river where the marker was set.

The two-nation Commission consisted of the following gentlemen:

For Peru:

Boundary Commission: Commander Guillermo Black, National Navy

Temporary Secretary: Lt Commander Froilan de Morales, National Navy

Aides: Lt (JG) Federico Rincon

Lt (JG) Manuel Cosmo de la Haza

Garrison Officer: Cavalry Lt Pedro Romero

For Brazil:

Boundary Commission: Baron de Teffe

Surveyor: Mr. Carlos Guillermo von Hoonholtz

By virtue of the powers that these commissioners were given, after all the necessary astronomical observations had been made and the hydrographic profile of the river Yavari had been surveyed from the point where the work performed by the Joint Commission appointed in ¹⁸⁶⁶ ~~1877~~ had stopped,

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These Commissioners agreed that the boundary marker should be set on the right bank of the Yavari river at 6°59'29.5"S and 74°6'26.67"W.

Latitude 6°59' 29.5"S.

Longitude 74°6'26.67"W of Greenwich

Keeping in mind that as soon as the River Yavari maps are prepared, as will be done by the two official Commissioners, in the port of Tabatinga, according to the results that these maps reveal, the Commissioners will fix the true headwaters of the Yavari River, at a distance already stated, to the SW of the spot where the marker was set, remembering that the problem could not be solved otherwise - and that the data learned from the work about this river will be the basis for a just decision.

Thus, the boundary between the two countries will follow the center or Thalweg of the river bed from its headwaters to its confluence with the Amazon.

The marker that was set is of piquia wood, cruciform, to symbolize the redemption of the poor savages living thereabouts; it is 20 feet tall.

It is set on solid ground above the reach of the water.

On the west side it bears this inscription

Boundary of Peru

March 14, 1874

P. 18 On the east side

Boundary of Brazil

March 14, 1874

On the north face:

Coming from the mouth of the river

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On the south front:

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Latitude: $6^{\circ}59'29.5''S$

Longitude: $74^{\circ}6'26.67''W$

This agreement was signed by the members of these Commissions with due solemnities.

Of this present document there were prepared four copies, two in Portuguese and two in Spanish, authorized by proper signature, will be sent by the chiefs of the two commissions to their respective governments.

The signatures of attestation follow:

Guillermo Black - Baron de Taffe - Froilan Placido Merales - Federico Rincon - Manuel C. de la Haza - Pedro Romero.

NOTE: There are to be recognized in this document two facts that properly belong here: the first is the death on the Yavari River of the surveyor on the Brazilian Boundary Commission Mr. Carlos Guillermo von Hoonholtz, who signed the original document in the Brazilian edition, but not the Peruvian, by mutual consent of the two groups, since the Peruvian copy was left on the steamer Napo, so that in case of an accident both important documents would not be lost.

The second point concerns the true latitude and longitude of the river headwaters as given in this document (latitude $6^{\circ}59'29.5''S$; longitude $74^{\circ}6'26.67''W$). Adding three miles in the SW direction we get a latitude of 7 degrees, one minute seventeen and a half seconds South, and a longitude of seventy four degrees, eight minutes, 27.07 seconds west of Greenwich:

Latitude: $7^{\circ}1'17.5''S$

Longitude: $74^{\circ}8'27.07''W$

Thus we get a true fix on the headwaters of the Yavari river.

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The signatures of attestation follow:

Guillermo Black - Froilan Placido Merales - Federico Rincon - Manuel C.

de la Haza.

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